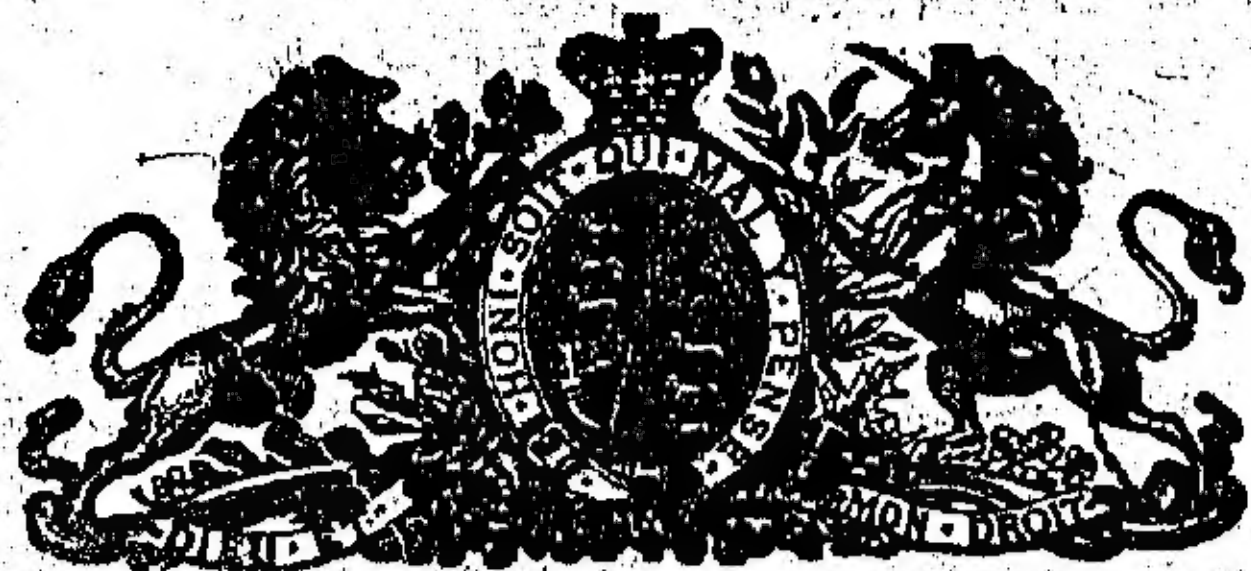


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4666. 號八十月六年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1878.

日八十月五年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BEILLON, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
London, LONDON AND COUNTRY BANK.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.
Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE BUNGALOW No. 24, Gage Street, The DWELLING HOUSE No. 6, Meique Terrace.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers, The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexander Terrace.

The BUNGALOW, No. 1, Old Bally Street.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 8, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.

Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SOSS & Co. Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp.
COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE MILLS.
SETS OF GARDENING UTENSILS. GENT'S TOOL CHESTS.
MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.
METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases.
SPIRIT LEVELS. HAMMERS.
DOG COLLARS and CHAINS.
SAILORS' SEWING and ROPING PALMS.
COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, and MAST-HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty regulations.
DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps.
PORTHOLE GLASSES, assorted sizes.

BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS.
LETT'S DIARIES, for 1878.
NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS.
WORKS OF REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS.

SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.
IMPERIAL TRACING PAPER.
RODGER'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY.
MAPPIN BROS.'S SCISSORS.
MANIFOLD WRITERS.
LETTER SCALES.
STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.
BROWN WRAPPING PAPER.
CARD-BOARD, Assorted Colours.
DATE RACKS. INVOICE FILES.
QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES.
UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK. MAUVE INK.
MAYNARD & NOYES' WRITING and COPYING INK.
MUCILAGE, &c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH'S

CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE,

and

HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.
BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins.

Finest CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

MacEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co.

FOR SALE.

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

HUBBUCK'S

White Zinc Paints.

White Lead.

Red Lead.

Venetian Red.

Green Paint.

Black Paint.

Brown Oxide.

Yellow Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

In 5 Gallon Drums and Barrels.

VARNISHES—Copal.

Black and Bright.

CORDAGE—

Europe Rope. Bolt Rope.

Housseline. Marline.

Hamberline. Ratline.

Spunnam. Signal Halliards.

BUNTING—All Colours.

HEMP Seaming Twine.

Hemp Hoping Twine.

Cotton Twine.

HENRY'S CANVAS.

COTTON DUCK.

No. 1 to 8.

COTTON RAVENS.

8, 10 and 12 oz.

RUTHERFORD'S ALL LONG FLAX AND NAVY BOILED CANVAS.

ASH OARS.

14, 16, 18, and 17 feet long.

ENGINE PACKING (TUCKS BOUND), ALL SIZES.

CANVAS INSERTION. PURE GUM.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to BATTLES & Co.

Hongkong, December 5, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZ, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

DRAWING PAPER.
FABRICA'S EAU DE COLOGNE.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
QUININE.
RED INK for STEEL PENS.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.
PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.
SUMMER SOCKS.
LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS.
NEW SHIRTS and COLLARS.
GRAPHOSCOPES.
STUDENT'S DICTIONARIES.
PEN-MAKING MACHINES.
CARBOLIC ACID.
NEW PLAYING CARDS.
IRIDESCENT SPECIMEN GLASSES.
FLOWER TROUGHS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
AMERICAN JOE PITCHERS.
TABLE CUTLERY.
GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.
THE NEW LIFE JACKET.
G. B. D. PIPES.
IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves).

Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR.

CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent).

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 IIII*.

Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 IIII*.

Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 IV*.

Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 II*.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 I*.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.

SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.

RUM, 45°, 50°, O. P., and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.

AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bonea.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants).

ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER, CHINA SUGAR REFINING Co., LIMITED, East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878.

FOR SALE.

TASMANIAN APPLES AND PEARS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 17, 1878.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE OO A 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP

"ARGENTINO."

915 Tons Register (1425 Tons Gross).

For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.

Hongkong, June 4, 1878.

FOR SALE.

A POWERFUL STEAM LAUNDRY.

This is a good opportunity for a small investment of Capital, which would pay a large profit, and at the same time prove a benefit to the Colony.

For particulars, apply to

MR. A. E. VAUCHER.

Hongkong, June 14, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to intimate to his Friends that he is about to visit SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BOWEN, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, J. General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets, \$31,700,000

Surplus, \$5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

THOS. D. C. PARKER, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, June 4, 1878.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAVA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf, Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Peddar's Hill, ON

WEDNESDAY.

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a Gentleman giving up Housekeeping, consisting of: Damask Covered Chairs and Couches, Engravings, Lace Window Curtains, Dinner and Dessert Services, Dining Tables and Chairs, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, &c.

A Splendid COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, June 17, 1878.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

TUESDAY,

the 25th June, 1878, at 11 o'clock a.m. precisely, at the Godowns of Messrs NORRIS & Co., Duddell Street,—

An Invoice of Assorted PRINTING TYPES, BORDERS, LEADS, &c.; also a Lot of PRINTING, CARTRIDGE, LETTER, FOOLSCAP, and NOTE PAPER, and ENVELOPES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI. The Steamship "HAILONG."

Captain Goode, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, June 17, 1878.

FOR SHANGHAI. The Steamship "MALABAR."

Captain Gould, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY Next, the 22nd Instant, at 5 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN if sufficient inducement offers).

taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamship "OCEAN."

R. EDMONDSON, Commander, will load at FOOTSCROW and THIS as above, receiving despatch hence on or about the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 12, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship "CALDERA," ROBERT BRYCE WILLIAMS, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th July.

The "Caldera" has good Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, June 8, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TANAIIS," Commandant Du LA MARCELLE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "AMAZONE," Commandant NORDREUT, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "WANDERING JEW," TAPPEY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th Inst.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK *PER ARDUA*,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 14, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE GERMAN BARK *MINNA*,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 17, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK *ELIZABETH*
CHILD, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

BRITISH BARK *HYLTON CASTLE*,
FROM GLASGOW.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 30, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fine Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Ex "Yangtze,"
SP (in triangle) Order, 100 bags } from
Sharp Stones, } Madras.

Ex "Ava,"
M & O 1/2 Meers Millish & Co., } from
2 cases Ham, } London.

FB2 Order, 1 case Cachou, from Marasilles.

JARG Order, 6 bales Cotton, from Galle, Macao.

Hongkong, June 16, 1878.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

By appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs of the Ruins and destruction of Canton, caused by the Tornado of the 11th Instant. Coloured Photographs of English Ladies, Russian Leather, Velvet, Morocco, and Carved-wood Photographs Albums, Scrap Books, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Frames and Cases, Gift Mounting for Frames, all of assorted sizes, tastes and prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The above has the pleasure to inform his numerous Customers and the Public of Hongkong, that his Photographic Establishment is removed to the Newly-erected Commodious Building in Queen's Road Central, next to Messrs SANDER & Co.'s.

Hongkong, April 28, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"EMERALD A"
COLUMB, Master, will be de-
parted for the above Port
TO-MORROW, the 18th Instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

NOTICE.

LANE, ORAWFORD & Co. are pre-
pared to SUPPLY FAMILIES and
SHIPS with the SUGARS MANUFACTURED
by the ORIENTAL SUGAR RE-
FINING.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE,
HONGKONG, June, 1878.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of STORES, PROVISIONS and MATERIAL to the Vessels of the IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVY calling at Hongkong during the period of One Year, beginning on the 1st October, 1878, and ending on the 30th September, 1879.

For Particulars and Forms of Tenders apply at the Office of this Consulate to the Secretary, Mr. LOUIS HAUSCHILD, between the Hours of 7 and 10 in the Morning.

J. V. SODEN,
Consul.

je25



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
ALSO,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
SUNDA, Captain J. REEVES, will
leave this on SATURDAY, the 29th June,
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

je29

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

AMERICA, British steamer, Captain J.
Graham.—Birley & Co.

ANNIE LORWAY, British barque, Captain
B. Galea.—Borneo Co., Limited.

Wm. H. DERTZ, American 3-m. schooner,
Captain I. S. Endicott.—Meyer & Co.

MARTHA BROCKELMAN, German barque,
Captain Kluth.—Meyer & Co.

JEAN PIERRE, French barque, Captain
Legasse.—Carlowitz & Co.

je20

BRITISH BARK *HYLTON CASTLE*,
FROM GLASGOW.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 30, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

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SP (in triangle) Order, 100 bags } from
Sharp Stones, } Madras.

Ex "Ava,"
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2 cases Ham, } London.

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Hongkong, June 16, 1878.

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PHOTOGRAPHER.

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H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,
and to
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OF RUSSIA.

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Hongkong, April 28, 1878.

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TO-MORROW, the 18th Instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

NOTICE.

LANE, ORAWFORD & Co. are pre-
pared to SUPPLY FAMILIES and
SHIPS with the SUGARS MANUFACTURED
by the ORIENTAL SUGAR RE-
FINING.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

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by the ORIENTAL SUGAR RE-
FINING.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest
London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE
AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From.

19, Onkar, Hamburg

3, Elizabeth Shields, Hamburg

1, Gienager, Flushing

25, G. E. S., Liverpool

13, Elveloo, Cardiff

27, Earl of Devon, Antwerp

7, Nourmahal, London

9, Lodore, Falmouth

21, Magdala, Cardiff

23, Elveloo, Penarth

24, Emmeralda, Cardiff

28, Highlander, New York

3, Prince Amadeo, Cardiff

9, Mabel Clark, Liverpool

9, Josephus, Penarth

12, Penarth, London

14, Bertie Bigelow, Flushing

12, Landeer, Liverpool

19, Alice D. Cooper, Penarth

20, S. Vaughan, Cardiff

20, Sontag, Newcastle (s.w.)

28, Ornelo, Liverpool

29, Manilla II., Ouxhaven

30, Bickelton (s.), Antwerp

30, Imbat (s.), London

6, Maritime Union, Cardiff

6, Benefactor, New York

11, Hamburg, Hamburg

15, Lizzie Parry, Antwerp

15, Dartmouth, London

16, Invincible, Penarth

22, India, Cardiff

23, Ruess Welt, Liverpool

May

1, Ada Melmore, London

2, Stentor (s.), Liverpool

2, Melrose, Liverpool

2, Coamo, Penarth

6, Imperatrice Elisabeth, Liverpool

6, Strathmore, Cardiff

6, Challenge, Cardiff

6, Southern Cross, Penarth

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Gleniffer. Stad Amsterdam.

Banias. Sailing Vessels.

Melbrek. Marina.

Hector (s.) At Liverpool.

je22

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKER.

The United States Mail Packet *City of Tokio*

will be despatched on SATURDAY,

the 22nd inst., with Mails for Japan,

San Francisco, and the United States,

which will be closed as follows:—

Noon. Registry of Letters closes.

6.30 p.m. Post Office closes, but Letters

(except for Non-Union Countries) may

be posted on board the Packet with

late fee of 18 cents extra Postage

until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies

(except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa

Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New

Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can

no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, June 11, 1878.

je23

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKER.

The English Contract Packet *Sunda*

will be despatched with the Mails for

Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the

26th Instant.

The following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 28th Instant.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night

Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 29th Instant.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of

Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late

Letters. Registry of Letters closes.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted with

LATE FEE of 18 cents extra

Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes

entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)

addressed to the United Kingdom

Via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may

be posted on board the Packet with

late fee of 18 cents extra postage,

till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally

closed.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

je23

MEMOR. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Hailong* leaves for Swatow, &c.

Noon.—*Emmeralda* leaves for Amoy.

Auction.

2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, &c., at No. 4,
Peddar's Hill.

Miscellaneous.

Transfer Books of the H. K. & C. Gas
Co., Limited, closed from this date to
28th Instant, inclusive.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, June 20:—

Transfer Books of The Chinese Insurance
Co., Ltd., closed from this date to 30th
Instant, inclusive.

SAURDAY, June 22:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

1 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.

5 p.m.—*Malabar* leaves for Shanghai.

TUESDAY, June 25:—

Sale at Norton & Co.'s Godowns.

SAURDAY, June 29:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

Wandering Jew leaves for San Francisco.

THURSDAY, July 4:—

1 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

MONDAY, July 15:—

Caldera leaves for London on or about
this date.

THE

and \$160.60 realized; the difference between this amount and the sum claimed (\$38.40) should be divided, each losing \$16.70. Judgment for plaintiff for \$30.50. Each party to pay his own costs.

Scheffer v. Gill, \$38.94.—This was a claim for goods sold and delivered. The defendant subsequently ordered goods to the amount of \$7.67, stating that he should call and pay his old accounts. The defendant stated that he had only ordered necessities; he admitted the debt and said he should be able to pay it next month, as he expected to get an appointment in the Surveyor General's department, which he thought would date from the last of the present month. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Chan Amoo v. Harris, \$5.65.—The defendant, who is a sailor lately residing at the Sailor's Home, did not appear, he having left the Colony. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 9. Apprehensions are expressed in various localities of probable Communist uprisings during the coming summer. Vast numbers of life and impoverished people throughout the country are being urged by reckless demagogues to adopt violent measures to redress their supposed wrongs against capital. Meetings where Communist sentiments are expressed are frequent, and are numerously attended, and those present applaud the incendiary speeches with such unanimity that there are great fears that a simultaneous movement is afoot for mischief. The Communists chiefly flourish in San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, and the Pennsylvania coal-region. The police are on the alert in all large cities, and the apprehension is great that Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in opening the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Episcopal Church, held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, spoke of the movement as a cloud not larger than a man's hand, that might burst before we are conscious of its approach. He described it as an effort ostensibly in behalf of the laboring classes, but really made by Communist fanatics to cause a conflict between labor and capital. The labor riots last year were the forerunner of this conflict, but were comparatively harmless, because the movement was then unorganized. This defect the labor party leaders are now remedying. In various quarters the Communists are drilling with arms, and they are endeavoring to make themselves felt in the Government. They can be met not by argument or legislation, but only by physical force to quell them, or better still, by moral force, inculcating the Gospel of peace. Bishop Stevens spoke earnestly, and his remarks made a profound impression.

While an outbreak is apprehended, nothing definite is known about it, though an uprising is generally expected to begin at San Francisco, where the Communists seem to be best organized, strongest, and most confident. It trouble should come, the Government will quickly use its power to quell the outbreak. Edward Mery, the Communist leader in New York city, who was a member of the Paris Commune, was arrested and bailed to-day to keep the peace. The Judge soundly lectured Mery, telling him that the Commune was not an American institution and its principles would not be tolerated here.—Times.

SKETCHES FROM SHADY PLACES.

A FENIAN CHIEF.

The subject of this paper was an Irishman of thoroughly Irish descent on both sides. None of his ancestors had ever been known to bear a name distinctive of one or other of the distinctive Irish prefixes, Mac and O. He was of good blood, too, and belonged to a race which had not been totally impoverished by the ruinous revolutions of distant ages, nor by the still more ruinous ravellings of later days, though it had taken its full share in both. The Doctor—so I shall call him—was born in Cork some forty or fifty years back. He was trained with a view to competing for a scholarship in Trinity College. Such were his talents that those who knew him best entertained no doubt of his success. But the young scaprogue, though ambitious enough, could not refrain from perilous indulgences whose consequences confined him to his bed during the period of competition, and for many a day thereafter. Thereupon he was apprenticed to an apothecary. During his apprenticeship the young Doctor "saw life." He was a gambler and a rake, though on all occasions he could be cool, calculating, and moderate. He was above all things a drinking man. Not an innocent or an inveterate drunkard, but one who betook himself to the bottle as affording the highest enjoyment of life. He mixed drinking with all his pursuits; he planned and sipped, worked and sipped, gamed and sipped, and taked and sipped. But when the duty of the hour was sipping pure and simple, he threw his whole heart into it, thinking of nothing else. His apprenticeship over, he had not the means of establishing himself in business; and his relatives were too well acquainted with his character to do it for him. They procured him a post in a hospital, he being then about twenty. Here he distinguished himself in various discreditable ways, and soon lost his place. After this the Doctor held an infinity of appointments with private practitioners, and in this way made acquaintance with every town of importance in the three kingdoms during the next ten years.

The year 1864 saw the Doctor in the service of a metropolitan firm at the East-end of London. Here he was in the centre of the London Irish, among whom, for certain reasons, he held a commanding position. By this time Fenianism was in full swing everywhere, and in fuller swing in London than anywhere else. All good Fenians—a mighty host—were frantic in their infatuation. It was an infatuation difficult to describe—intensely patriotic and intensely vindictive; intensely vain, insolent, and overbearing; and intensely blackguardly, too. Conspiracy with the Fenians was just a matter of course. The Doctor was just a Fenian in all his ways. He was a Fenian in his profession and frequent migrations; enabled him to do what the brotherhood considered excellent service. At this time he held an important post among them, and became very popular. He was keen as well as daring—cautious as well as dashing. Above all, he, a gentleman in all respects, was a con-

ing. Then he could make himself so agreeable to all companies that it was impossible for any Irishman with a grain of patriotism in his composition to discern a fault in him. The Doctor therefore was free to indulge to the utmost at the cost of the brotherhood, which is saying a great deal—for no body of men ever contributed more liberally to a cause; and the Doctor was entrusted with a number of offices which gave him the command of unlimited funds. Among other offices, he held that of superintendent of the agents employed to seduce the soldiery stationed in and about London. This work prospered in his hands. Every week saw batches of deserters transmitted from various quarters to one or other of the Fenian hiding-places for such people in the East. Here they changed their clothing, and hence, after some days of coarse indulgence, they were shipped—some for the United States, where they were exhibited to the American branch of the brotherhood as the best possible evidence of the work being done at home; and some for various parts of Ireland, where they were to be employed as drill-masters, &c., until the day of action should arrive.

Such a man as the Doctor could not escape the notice of the Government, which ever since the Chicago Congress of 1863 had been fully alive to the conspiracy and the dangers it involved, which thereafter had continued to keep a vigilant eye on the doings of the conspirators. Every week, indeed, that none of the Fenian chiefs could take a step in any direction that was not noted down, and which, as one of these chiefs, or such of them as were within reach, became too dangerous to be left longer at large, caused him to be seized and secured. This last was always done so adroitly that the Fenians never suspected the arrest to be the result of long-continued supervision, but in every case looked upon it—up to the seizure of the office of the *Irish People*—as accidental. One after another, such men as "Pagan" O'Leary were captured in bungling fashion—as if the Government officials had stumbled against them by chance, and one after another they were tried under false names, as if the Government were totally ignorant of their identity and antecedents. The Doctor was placed under Government supervision early in 1865, and soon afterwards seems to have come to an understanding with the Government agents which left him at liberty to carry on precisely as before. Thereafter the English, and especially the London, arrests increased much in importance; but as these arrests were made in the bungling fashion to which we have just alluded, they excited no suspicion in the minds of the brethren. However, as the year drew to an end, and the conspiracy grew to a heat which portended a configuration, the Government threw off the mask and showed itself to all concerned prepared and stern and watchful—especially towards the seducers of its soldiers. The Doctor, in particular, became an object of ostentatious surveillance. In consequence he thought it right to quit London—a step that had the full approval of the brotherhood. On reaching Dublin it was thought necessary that he should quit the country for a time, and he was despatched to New York on a confidential mission. In America he was allowed to see everything, and a full report of all reached the English authorities. He returned to Dublin in 1865, and was immediately posted to "the Scientific Department" of the conspiracy. Here he had much to do with the manufacturing of arms and the munition recently established by the Irish-American chiefs who took the lead in the brotherhood after the arrest of Stephens. Siding with these people against his ancient chief, the Doctor did much towards driving Stephens out of Ireland, after his escape from Richmond bridewell.

While thus ingratiating himself with Messrs Kelly, McCarthy, and Company, the Doctor contrived to betray the principal factories one after another to the gentlemen at the Castle. This he did so cleverly that at the time no suspicion attached to him. On one occasion this cleverness in evading suspicion took a deadly shape. The seizure of the principal Fenian arm factory in Dublin, with a large quantity of plant and material, which took place in February, 1866, inflicted a blow on the association that was widely and deeply felt. A cry of treachery, accompanied by a demand for the immediate detection and punishment of the traitor, was raised by the brotherhood. The leaders felt that if the demand were not complied with a schism would issue. Some suspicion was made to fall on a bricklayer who had been employed in building furnaces in the place. Soon afterwards this man was decoyed to a secluded spot on the outskirts of Dublin, where a band of assassins had been placed in ambush, and the bricklayer was first strangled with the stroke of a bludgeon, and then received a shot through the body which proved mortal three days afterwards. It was well known that the poor fellow, a Fenian himself, was the victim of Fenian vengeance; but no disclosure of any consequence could be drawn from him. He said enough, however, to designate the prime agent with tolerable distinctness. Half a dozen of the numerous loose fishes calling themselves "doctors" who infested Dublin, as well as other large towns, were arrested; but no evidence could be found against any of the prisoners, and all were set at liberty in a few days. Nor was any further inquiry made concerning this the first as well as the most notorious and startling of the Fenian murders.

The Doctor continued his work in Ireland till the close of 1866. Then, seeing that Fenianism was at the last gasp, he made up his mind to retire for a season from the stage, and in such fashion as should do him credit on all sides. Early in the December of this year just mentioned, he, along with some other prime native leaders, took shelter in the house of one of their number. There was not a man of them who had not been serviceable to the Doctor at one time or another. In this house the whole band was captured, at a single cast of the policeman, by the contrivance of the Doctor, who being himself included in the haul, remained unsuspected. The prisoners felt that if they went to trial pleading "not guilty," and thus allowing evidence to be adduced against them, they must inevitably be convicted and receive the heaviest sentences awarded at that time to treason-felony. Accordingly, it was proposed that they should all plead "guilty," and thus shutting out the terrible evidence which, as they well knew, the prosecution was prepared to bring forward, escape with the comparatively lenient penalty of two years' imprisonment, like so many of the brotherhood who had adopted the same course. Up to the day of trial it was understood that every one of the party had agreed to the arrangement. When placed in the

dock they pleaded "guilty" one after another, until it came to the turn of the Doctor, who was last; and he pleaded not guilty. He therefore was tried, and thus enabled the prosecution virtually to try the others with him. The result of the trial was that a difference arose among the jury respecting the Doctor, who was put back for re-trial on another occasion. His companions were sentenced to penal servitude—one for fifteen years, others for ten years, and none for less than seven years. At the ensuing assizes the Doctor was tried alone, and, pleading guilty this time, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. In a few months he was released—when, being looked upon as a martyr, he received a round sum from the Fenian treasury. He then betook himself to England, settling for awhile in one of the great northern towns. Here he led a roasting life while his money lasted, which was not long. He now resorted to an odd expedient for raising the wind, but one which was not quite unknown to members of the brotherhood. Bearing some resemblance to a noted and energetic chief then in hiding, he gave himself out as this personage and, as a result, a tolerable harvest from Celtic devotion. One enthusiastic individual, having no money of his own to bestow, actually enlisted and handed over the bounty he received to the "captain." This, however, was rather a dangerous game. The real captain, hearing of what was going forward, and, being ferocious as well as indignant, soon persuaded his double to give up that rôle.

Making his way to London, the Doctor succeeded in regaining his former influence over his countrymen in the East. About this time (1867-8) the brotherhood had fallen into infinite confusion, especially in the British Islands, and great efforts were being made from America to reorganize them. In these efforts the Doctor took a large share. But they failed, the fraternity at home lost heart, the subscriptions failed off, and the trade of Fenian leader ceased to pay. In this emergency the Doctor transferred himself to America, where there was money still to be made by pandering to the Irish mania for rebellion against England. Here he tried to win a leading place among the brethren by a dashing stroke—one that he calculated would carry the American-Irish heart completely by storm. The American-Irish leaders were all at bitter feud with one another—everybody denouncing everybody else as a traitor. The Doctor singled out one of the most prominent of these so-called traitors and pistolled him in Yankee fashion at a public meeting, inflicting a serious though not a mortal wound. A little earlier, and the coup would have won full success. Just then, however, things were not as they had been in the United States—when the Fenians were allowed to do pretty much as they pleased among themselves without interference from the law officers of the Union. The whole thing was now regarded as a nuisance by the majority of American citizens. The Doctor, therefore, was arrested, tried for his misdeeds, convicted, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. He served a part of his time, and then was pardoned and quitted the country. On his return to England he found himself completely out of his reckoning concerning the conspiracy. During his absence it had been reorganized under new chiefs, who refused to recognize him. As to the rank and file, improvements in discipline had, as the Doctor soon discovered, rendered it impossible for an adventurer like himself to deceive and victimize them in the old fashion. And at the point where he finally broke down in his political career we leave the worthy Doctor.—*Fall Mall Gazette.*

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

(Morning Advertiser.)

Five million pounds sterling is not to be picked up every day, and the man who picks it up is justly entitled to be called a millionaire. A few days ago Mr. D. P. McCarthy, a native of Cork, architect, of Barrington Street, received a letter, signed G. A. Stanley, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, informing him as follows:—"I am directed to apprise you that the first instalment of the O'Keefe legacy has come to hand in your favor for £500,000. The whole of the greater portion of the first millions left by the deceased will come to you, except the portion allotted to your brothers, about which the Crown will decide." The effect of this announcement, that a man has been declared heir to five millions and an income from real estate might naturally have upset the propriety of most men, but Mr. McCarthy received the intimation with great equanimity and thankfulness that his first cousin, Charles Robert O'Keefe, late of Allahabad, who died a bachelor, had left him such a splendid fortune, which made him a millionaire five times repeated. A brief sketch of the history of so remarkable a man as he who created such a colossal fortune in cash, and besides left property worth \$150,000 a year, can scarcely fail to interest the reader. The parents of the deceased Mr. O'Keefe resided in Cork, and carried on a respectable business there as general merchants. His father and mother had occasion to visit London, and there, contrary to all expectation, his mother was suddenly confined to a hotel, and gave birth to the founder of the colossal fortune of five millions. Both Mr. O'Keefe's parents died before he reached his majority. He had one brother and one sister, but both are dead. The brother died in Australia, to which he emigrated many years ago, and his sister died in Cork. The chief heir in Limerick was often invited by the millionaire to go out to India, but he had to decline the tempting offer in consequence of a delicate constitution, unfitted to stand the torrid zone. He had also to decline a similar offer from the deceased brother to go out to Australia, to both of whom he stood in the relationship of first cousin, the mothers of the heir and the deceased being sisters. Mr. O'Keefe, being of a restless disposition, declared that he could not live in one locality, and was determined to travel. After a time spent in Cork with his father, and while yet only about 13 years of age, he made his way to India, where he enlisted as a private soldier. Here in this new sphere of life he old habits never forgot him—he studied men, manners, but above all, business. By assiduity and good conduct he at last received a commission, but he did not retain it long, believing that commerce was his forte. Service in the East during the year 1842 naturally suggested to his mind that he could make money by engaging in the opium traffic and other branches of trade, and so he went into the opium trade, some as an agent of the East India Company, others on his own account. By this as it may be, close attention to business and "good luck" he soon acquired a colossal

fortune—five millions of money in ready cash and an income of £160,000 from land and other property. Mr. O'Keefe died unmarried, in February 1875, when Messrs Carrington and Whaley, solicitors at Calcutta, advertised for heirs, of which apparently there was no lack, no fewer than 176 applicants putting in claims as the next of kin; but they were all put aside on investigation in favour of Mr. McCarthy, of Limerick, who has four brothers, each of whom will come in for a twenty-fifth part of the five millions and estate, but Mr. McCarthy will be the recipient of the great bulk of the fortune. As before stated Mr. McCarthy had often been wanted by his first cousin to go out to India, but declined, and the first intimation he had of his death was through Mr. Maurice Lenahan, J.P., handing him a paper in which the heirs were advertised for. Mr. McCarthy at once placed his case as heir in the hands of Mr. Isaac Bots member for the city, who warmly interested himself on Mr. McCarthy's account, and has had a good deal to do with the recognition of his claims in conjunction with his brothers, Mr. McCarthy being the eldest. The heir is a very industrious and energetic man, and had just completed the building of a terrace of houses on his own account, which he named Barrington Terrace, when the letter "On her Majesty's Service" proclaimed to him his unprecedented good fortune. His father is an independent farmer residing at Abbeyfeale, where the mother of the millionaire died, and his family are in comfortable or even independent circumstances. The heir served his time in Cork with the building firm of Messrs Dickson and Taylor. At an early age he started business for himself in Newcastle West and after several years of close application was selected as architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners up to the period of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Since then he has carried on his business in Limerick with his accustomed good business habits, and was in receipt of good competence, if not more, when he was startled by the sudden addition to his fortune. Mr. McCarthy is the father of ten children. The last letter which Mr. McCarthy had from the deceased intimated him to go out to India was one in which he stated that he had 100 vessels trading on the seas to different nations and peoples, one of which he had never seen. In short, he said that he could not estimate the exact amount of money he was worth. Mr. D. P. McCarthy feels most thankful to all who assisted him in establishing his claims to this colossal fortune, and expresses a wish to prove his gratitude in a substantial manner.

ITEMS FROM INDIA.

The Bombay public are suffering at present (May 20th), as they have had to suffer for three hot seasons in succession, from an ice famine, the Tudor Company (an American firm) having again failed to keep their supply. It is proposed to start an Ice Manufacturing Company in Bombay to obviate these periodical failings on the part of the Tudor Company.

The American ship *Valley Forge* arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday morning (May 22nd), at a quarter to eleven o'clock, with a cargo of 1,573 tons of ice and 100 barrels of apples. She was detained in the Pacific by head winds and calms. The delay, coupled with the fact that another ship which ought to have arrived some months ago is reported lost, caused the supply of ice in Bombay to run out, and for several days in the hottest part of the year we were left without ice.

A CORRESPONDENT supplies us with the following particulars of the remarkable mortality that recently occurred in the higher official circles at Goa:—"The death of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of Portuguese India, Viscount Sergio de Souza, which event occurred at his summer residence (Oabo), is generally deplored by the people, as great results were expected from the measures he had had in contemplation for the improvement of the general condition of the country and for facilitating its trade. The sanitary condition of Goa had also claimed his special attention, and he was determined to make an effort to improve it. Goa, however, seems unfortunate in its destiny, and bids fair to remain a miserable country. The illness of the Governor-General was sudden and soon proved fatal. He was attacked with typhoid fever on the 2nd instant and died on the following day. The Viscount leaves for Portugal on the 25th instant, leaving the widow and family of the late Chief Secretary to Government. The body of the late Governor-General has been embalmed, and placed in a vault at the convent of St. Antonio, to be eventually transported to Lisbon. The administration of the country is at present carried on by a Council, which is presided over by His Grace the Archbishop of Goa. Signor Antonio Sergio de Souza, junior, has temporarily taken charge of the office of Chief Secretary to Government. He is said to be a man of great ability and energy, and his nomination has given general satisfaction."

THE PIONEER.—Our readers have not yet heard by any means the last of the prisoner Maitra at the Lucknow jail, who lately procured the escape of a fellow prisoner by means of a forged release warrant. Since we last wrote about him, he has made a confession to the local authorities. The story is very curious regarded as a voluntary confession. In the original it was detailed that the confessed version was about to give, but in effect it is as follows:—"In June 1868 when in Bombay with the 3rd Punjab Mule Corps, after its return from Abyssinia, I made the acquaintance of a young woman, a European, disguised as a Mahomedan. She told me that she had been carried off from Delhi during the mutiny by a native merchant and had finally been abandoned at Bombay. She told me her real name was Wilhelmina Rose. In September 1863, when my regiment was ordered to Mooltan, this woman accompanied me; we went by steamer to Kurachee and by duff to Mooltan. At Mooltan the corps was disbanded. I then went to Lahore, and obtained employment in the D.P.W. Controller's Office in March 1869. We remained at Lahore until July 1869, when I resigned my appointment and we found our way back to Bombay. At Bombay we put up in the Bygonia Hotel; we lived upstairs and occupied two rooms. Suspecting Wilhelmina of infidelity, I watched her, and one day caught her with a visitor. A fit of jealousy seized me, and I determined to get rid of her. One evening when sitting in my room as usual about 9 p.m., drinking some brandy and water, I poisoned her. I mixed 1 drachm aqua lauro-cerasi and 10 to 15 grains of strychnine with her cup, and this I gave her to drink in a tumbler one-third full of brandy and water. Nothing suspicious, she drank the

brandy and water at one draught, and immediately retired to bed. I made myself drunk, and lay down and slept on the sofa in the sitting room; the next morning I found the woman dead, I went to the market and purchased a large wooden chest made of mango wood for Rs. 5. This I brought back on the top of a gharry to the hotel and had it taken up to my sitting-room. When I was alone, I placed the woman's body into this chest and fastened down the box. I then went to breakfast, and had the box replaced on the gharry. Four native boatmen rowed the boat. I bribed the boatmen with Rs. 25 each—100 the four—threw the chest into the sea, returned to the hotel, sold off all Wilhelmina's things in the market, and left for Calcutta by a boat of the British India Steam Navigation Company. This was in the month of September 1869. I made this confession, so as to rid my conscience of a crime that has haunted me since the day I committed it."

The Magistrate at Lucknow are making enquiries to check the truth of the story. It does not absolutely follow that Maitra has done what he says. He already expects transportation for life for various little matters in which he has been engaged. He would not fear hanging on account of a murder committed a long time ago, and made the subject of a spontaneous confession. But he is a very ingenious person, and may think that if he were sent to Bombay to be tried for the murder, something might turn up to give him a chance of getting free.

THE *Madras Times*.—"The Grand Arsenal, Fort Saint George, presents daily a scene of great commotion. Never before, we believe, has there been such excitement and turmoil within its walls. The various departments are all busily engaged in the manufacture and collection of war-material, and have been so for some time past. Large orders are daily arriving, and, as each order is completed, the articles are packed up and laid aside pending further instructions regarding their despatch. Everything that the Arsenal can supply for modern warfare is being got ready, not only for the defence of this city, and the other defences that it has been considered expedient to take in hand at various stations on this as well as the Western Coast—but also such war articles as may be required in case a second expedition should be ordered from India."

Miscellaneous.

We have heard much of late about the Telephone and the Phonograph. But we see by a Philadelphia paper, that a Professor Edison has exhibited in that city quite as remarkable an instrument as either. It is called the Aerophone. On it, "words may be articulated and then gathered such force as to be heard for a number of miles with distinctness; indeed, it is, in reality a talking fog horn." We are told that by its aid captains of ships at sea might converse with each other while three or four miles apart. Vessels on a dangerous coast might be warned off; and it is adapted for all such uses as fog horns, &c., are now applied to. It is said that "a company of English merchants have offered Mr. Edison \$50,000 for the invention, if it can be successfully applied to local telegraph wires in London."

DENTISTRY EXTRAORDINARY.—The horrors of tooth-stopping, with the preliminary gouging and filing, are to many the most unpleasant of the sufferings which dental necessities impose. Many persons prefer the pain of extraction, and to get rid of the offending member, to the annoyance of stopping. In future it would seem they may take their choice without the necessity of a sacrifice of the tooth if they prefer extraction. Dr. Well, of Munich, has reported the method of first extracting the tooth, stopping it with amalgam or gold, and then replacing it. He states that the results are excellent, and the tooth can be freely used. He keeps the tooth out of the socket for one or two hours, as may be necessary, and yet the tooth ultimately is firmly fixed. He finds the method quite applicable to both biospids and molars. Since extraction can be performed under anaesthetics better than stopping, many persons will prefer the new method to the old, provided (and that is probably the doubtful point) the subsequent refixing does not involve more than complementary pain, and provided also the method is found as successful in other hands as in those of the inventor.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, seems to be in an uncomfortable condition. "Our town," says the *Virginia City Enterprise*, "is very quiet and very slowly moving to the eastward down the face of the mountain." This movement is attributed to the settling of the ground over the Bonanza mines. As all the town is "going together" there is little evidence on the surface of what is going on beneath. No cracks are to be seen. The gas and water companies are better acquainted with the movements taking place in the ground forming the site of the town than most of its inhabitants, as the instability of earth tells upon their pipes. On B and C streets, north of Union, the ground is said to be moving both north and east. A water main uncovered the other day in B-street was found to be telescoped to a distance of over a foot, and had crept over in it a great "hump," which made it necessary to take out a piece nearly two feet in length. At a pan-mill in the town the pipes, it is stated, "are crowding in from both east and west," owing to the settling of the ground in the neighbourhood. Although there are no cracks as yet in the central part of the town, there is a large and very ominous one to the westward. The International Hotel has moved east about five inches since it was built; and all the buildings in the part of the town where the hotel is situated have moved the same distance. The town is evidently travelling somewhere, but where it means to go to nobody knows. In the meantime, except in the matter of gas and water pipes, no inconvenience has been felt.

COMPLEXION.—"Complexion," says the *Medical Examiner*, "is dependent on the quality and quantity of the blood in the skin, and the condition of the cells of the skin through which the blood is seen. The way to ensure having a proper quantity of healthy blood in the skin is to rise early, to be much in the open air, especially during the hours of sunlight, to avoid over-heated, artificially-lighted unventilated rooms, and to retire early to rest. To keep the cells of the skin in a healthy state, it is necessary to wash the surface of the body with soap and water only, or, in the case of some delicate

skins, which the alkali of the most soaps irritates, with water alone. Whoever will attend to these directions will do all that can be done to preserve, as all ought to try and preserve, their skin in the most healthy and, therefore, beautiful condition. It cannot be too strongly asserted that no cosmetic, wash, enamel, powder, paste, or lotion, can ever subvert the natural process of waste and repair which is ever taking place in our bodies, and which is part of a general law observed throughout animate nature, that every cell has a limited period of existence, equally as have all bodies composed of such cells."—and upon the same subject the *Sanitary Record* remarks:—"There is but one proper cosmetic, and that is pure soap and water—not scented soap, but pure soap. Scented soap is only needed to hide the offensive smell of an unhealthy skin; if the skin is kept healthy by regular washing, no scent will be wanted, and both blonde and brunette may be satisfied that the beauty which they will then possess, and rightly rejoice in, is the work of nature and not the result of paint."

A DISPUTE has long been raging in America over the *Alabama* award. The fact that the Government has not yet paid over to the losers by the depredations of the *Alabama*, the full amount awarded at Geneva, has been a subject of angry controversy in the States almost ever since the money was received. To all owners of ships, destroyed by Semmes, on which no insurance had been effected, the full amount of the loss established was paid. But this, although only half the amount; the remaining half represented the losses which were covered by insurance. The Insurance Companies urged their claims to it, but were met by the argument that as the premiums for war risks were paid to reimburse them in the event of loss, to pay them out of the award would be to pay them twice over. The legal opinion of the country seems to be that the money should nevertheless go to the Insurance Companies; but a strong party in Congress opposes it, and hitherto with success. It says something perhaps for the claim of the Insurance Companies that Mr. Charles Francis Adams, who was the American representative at Geneva, is strongly on their side. At first sight, it would seem that the arbitrators must have awarded double the amount that was fairly claimable by the States. But that is not so. The property destroyed by the *Alabama* was of the actual value of \$3,000,000. One-half of this loss fell upon the ship-owners who were only half insured, the other half fell upon the underwriters. As to the claim of the former there is no question, but where is the justice of paying the underwriter what he lost, when he is fairly presumed to have lost nothing, as he covered his losses by the war premiums he exacted when insuring the risk. Equity would seem to suggest that the unalotted \$1,500,000 belongs to the shipowners who did not lose their ships, as a refund of the war premiums paid by them to protect themselves against the *Alabama*. If it is impossible to deal with their claims, the money had better be devoted to what we think to be the most deserving of the war risks to the Home or Hospitals. We may be wrong, but we cannot see what possible claim the underwriters can have to the money. Having voluntarily undertaken and been properly remunerated for the risks they underwrote, they can have no possible claim to indemnity that we can see. The classes who were injured by the *Alabama's* depredations were two—the ship-owners who were not insured, or only partially insured, and were destroyed; and the ship-owners who were insured, but whose vessels escaped. They had to pay a heavy war risk to the underwriters because the *Alabama* was afloat and the money ought to be paid to them as a refund of the war risks they had to pay. At all events this is the Statesman's judgment upon the point, and we think it will hold.—*Friend of India.*

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 18, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash,...	\$610 a 612½	
" " " " " " " "	credit, —	
" " " " " " " "	Old Patna, cash,...	None
" " " " " " " "	credit, —	None
" " " " " " " "	New Benares, cash,...	580 a 582½
" " " " " " " "	credit, —	None
" " " " " " " "	Old Benares, cash,...	None
" " " " " " " "	credit, —	None
" " " " " " " "	New Malwa, cash,...	800
" " " " " " " "	credit, —	805
" " " " " " " "	Allowance Teela, 6 a 12	—
" " " " " " " "	Old Malwa, cash,...	—
" " " " " " " "	credit, —	—
" " " " " " " "	Allowance Teela, —	—
CAMPFIRE,	15.00 a 16.25	
QUICKSILVER,	61.50 a 62.00	
SALTPETRE,	6.20 a 6.50	

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ...	3/10½
" 30 days' sight, ...	3/10½
" 60 days' sight, ...	3/11
Credit, ...	3/11½
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ...	8/11½
Bombay, demand Rupees, ...	227
Calcutta, ...	227
Shanghai, demand, ...	72½
" 30 days, ...	73
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. 2, ...	10 ½
Sycee, ...	8 ½
Mexicans, ...	2 ½ p.m.
Gold Leaf, ...	26
English Sovereigns, ...	5.07
Australian Sovereigns, ...	5.07
Discount, ...	7 to 9 ½

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 50 p.m.	—
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,500	—
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,435	—
Chinese Insurance Co., \$255	—
Yongtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 650	—
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,050	—
E. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$725	—
China Fire Ins. Co., \$205	—
E. K. & W. Dock Co., 15 p.m.	—
E. K. O. & M. S. Boat Co., \$8 dia.	—
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 21	—
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75	—
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$70	—
China Sugar Refining Co., 25 p.m.	—
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$108, 10½	—
Do, of 1877, \$105, cum Int.	—

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, June 18, 1878.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ...	29.900
Do, 1 P.M. ...	29.890
Do, 4 P.M. ...	29.850
Thermometer—9 A.M. ...	84
Do, 1 P.M. ...	85
Do, 4 P.M. ...	85
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ...	83½
Do, 1 P.M. ...	84
Do, 4 P.M. ...	84
Do, Maximum ...	86
Do, Minimum over night	84

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. YANGLIE, Commandant RAYNER, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPORE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Spoils will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Spoils and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 21st June, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUY,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 10, 1878.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havanna, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 21st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 11, 1878.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 4th July, at 9 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 3rd July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to Officers of the ARMY and NAVY and to Members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES.

For further information as to Freight of Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, June 11, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conditions guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Port of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr S. J. DAVID in our Firm at this Port, and in China, CEASED on the 31st December, 1875.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 3, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr THOMAS MEROER in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.

THOMAS & MEROER.
Canton, May 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHAU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

OHON AXIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHAU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTCH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENT in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to Grant POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Claims accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHERIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Rates and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 30% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

INSURANCES.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 104,000
Total Capital and accumulations.....Tls. 754,000
Hons this date.....

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq., C. LUCAS, Esq.,
O. KRES, Esq., W. MEYER, Esq.

Secretaries.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. BARNES BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLIPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Director.

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.

Fong Yim, Merchant.

Ho Sam of Ho Yee Chai, Merchant.

Loo Yee, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.

Loo Sze, of Lai Hing Yim, Merchant.

CHENG SING YONG, Merchant.

CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1704.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, London, Shanghai and Yokohama, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1865.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
America	Graham	Brit. str.	563	May 13	Birley & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Argentine	Barnett	Brit. str.	915	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	For Sale
Bellona	Abraham	Ger. str.	789	June 14	Wm. Pustan & Co.	.....	.....
Benledi	Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	June 5	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	.....	.....
Bertha	Langley	Brit. str.	1421	June 18	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	.....	Laid up
Burmese	Luok	Brit. str.	1288	June 12	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Canton	.....	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong	.....	.....
City of Tokio	Maury	Amer. str.	5079	June 1	P. M. S. S. Co.	.....	.....
Douglas	Pittman	Brit. str.	864	June 12	Douglas Laprak & Co.	.....	.....
Emeralda	Oullen	Brit. str.	395	June 18	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Fame	Stopans	Brit. str.	457	April 18	H. K. & W'pos Dock Co.	.....	.....
Fitzpatrick	Humphries	Brit. str.	457	April 18	Gee Chong Hong	.....	.....
Gordon Castle	Waring	Brit. str.	1312	June 17	Davis & Co.	.....	.....
Hailong	Gardner	Brit. str.	277	June 16	Douglas Laprak & Co.	.....	.....
Kienchow	.....	Brit. str.	.....	.....	Kwok Acheong	.....	.....
Kjohenhavn	Jerichau	Dan. str.	701	June 14	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Malabar	Gould	Brit. str.	1263	June 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Marcha	Broker	Brit. str.	1060	May 26	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Ningpo	Cass	Brit. str.	761	June 16	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Olympia	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	June 16	Wm. Pustan & Co.	.....	.....
Pernambuco	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	June 12	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Quinta	Wang	Ger. str.	874	June 5	Soey Shing	.....	.....
Yotung	Goggin	Brit. str.	289	June 16	Kwok Acheong	.....	.....
Sailing Vessels							
Albyn's Isle	Burgess	Brit. bge.	380	May 24	Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Alcester	Trail	Brit. bge.	398	May 26	Borneo Co., Limited	.....	.....
Anne	Davidson	Ger. bge.	831	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Annie Lowry	Gales	Brit. bge.	752	May 27	Borneo Co., Limited	.....	.....
Arctia	Penery	Brit. bge.	347	April 24	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Arctis	Feb.	Brit. bge.	399	May 30	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Balls of Oregon	Merriman	Amer. bge.	1185	May 27	Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Bonita	Siehr	Ger. Sm. str.	341	May 22	Edward Schellhass & Co.	.....	.....
B. van Middelburg	Blanker	Dutch bge.	628	June 17	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
C. L. Pearson	Swain	Am. Sm. str.	684	June 1	Order	.....	.....
Catherine Marden	Marden	Brit. sch.	287	June 3	Wm. Pustan & Co.	.....	.....
Channel Queen	Lachour	Brit. bge.	609	June 11	Messageries Maritimes	.....	.....
Clivale	Nissen	Ger. bge.	379	June 17	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Conchita	Arias	Span. bge.	430	June 17	Remedios & Co.	.....	.....
Cordovan	Bertaud	Feb. bge.	459	May 26	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Eleanor	Jobson	Brit. bge.	438	June 10	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Elizabeth Childs	Lindberg	Brit. bge.	391	June 12	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Esperance	Guillon	Feb. bge.	272	June 12	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Fair Leader	Morrie	Brit. bge.	497	June 18	Order	.....	.....
Francesco	Demaroli	Ital. bge.	767	May 30	Order	.....	.....
Francis B. Fay	Rollins	Amer. bge.	889	May 18	Douglas Laprak & Co.	.....	.....
Frank Marion	Eldridge	Amer. bge.	678	April 7	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Frederick	Kermode	Brit. bge.	909	May 30	Norton & Co.	.....	.....
Frederick	Wulff	Ger. bge.	584	May 29	Wm. Pustan & Co.	.....	.....
Geoline Brown	Bruckmann	Ger. bge.	402	May 27	Wm. Pustan & Co.	.....	.....
Golden Spur	Farrell	Brit. sch.	266	May 18	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Guam	McGregor	Ger. sch.	290	June 14	Borneo Co., Limited	.....	.....
Gustav & Marie	Bhruast	Ger. sch.	401	April 17	Wiel & Co.	.....	.....
H. G. Johnson	Colby	Amer. bge.	1081	April 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Hansa	Dencken	Ger. bge.	499	May 26	Wiel & Co.	.....	.....
Helene	Volquardsen	Ger. bge.	373	June 17	Wiel & Co.	.....	.....
Helens	Inkster	Brit. bge.	433	May 18	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Hermann	Lembke	Ger. bg.	210	June 2	Wiel & Co.	.....	.....
Hermann	Penn	Ger. bge.	433	May 27	Wm. Pustan & Co.	.....	.....
Holstein	Kulper	Ger. Sm. str.	281	June 13	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Hydra	Oest	Ger. bge.	785	May 26	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Byron Castle	Scott	Brit. bge.	547	May 30	Arnhold, Kargberg & Co.	.....	.....
Jean Pierre	Legasse	Feb. bge.	607	June 18	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Jettli	Antonovich	Aust. bge.	674	May 30	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Kanton	Colvin	Brit. bge.	667	June 8	Yuen Fat Hong	.....	.....
Kent	Fox	Brit. bge.	592	May 30	Chinese	.....	.....
Leonie	Richd. d.	Feb. bge.	484	May 31	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Malvina	Kluth	Ger. bge.	479	June 2	Wiel & Co.	.....	.....
Martha Bruckmann	Kluth	Ger. bge.	488	June 5	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Minna	Dan	Ger. bge.	467	June 17	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Moss Glen	Nicholls	Brit. bge.	549	May 29	Chinese	.....	.....
Navesink	Barstow	Amer. bge.	724	May 24	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Neitherton	Moore	Brit. bge.	251	May 16	Gee, R. Stevens & Co.	.....	.....
Nicolaus	Silken	Ger. sch.	167	June 15	Arnhold, Kargberg & Co.	.....	.....
Norwegen	Shewan	Brit. bge.	894	June 10	Captain	.....	.....
Nuevo Constante	Uriarte	Span. sch.	217	May 18	Remedios & Co.	.....	.....
Nyasa	Garrick	Brit. sch.	709	May 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Occident	Timmsen	Ger. bge.	248	May 26	Turner & Co.	.....	.....
Orion	Scott	Brit. bge.	381	June 4	Arnhold, Kargberg & Co.	.....	.....
Palestine	Scrowcroft	Brit. bge.	698	June 2	Captain	.....	.....
Paralos	Pasco	Feb. bge.	844	June 2	Butterfield & Swire	.....	.....
Per Ardua	Taggart	Brit. bge.	789	June 14	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
R. B. Fuller	Merryman	Amer. sch.	1860	May 23	Borneo Company, Limited	.....	.....
Rifeman	Blashop	Brit. bge.	718	June 8	Naval Yard	.....	.....
Roderick Hay	Nicolson	Brit. bge.	290	June 9	Order	.....	.....
Roseita McNeil	Brown	Amer. bge.	611	May 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Saga	Silversparre	Swed. bge.	476	June 17	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Sarah Nicholson	Selkirk	Brit. sch.	933	April 14	Butterfield & Swire	.....	.....
Silas Fish	Williams	Amer. bge.	702	May 27	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
St. Charles Napier	French	Brit. sch.	816	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
St. Harry Parkes	Shapman	Brit. sch.	816	May 27	Fer & Co.	.....	.....
Sully	Ross	Feb. bge.	387	May 22	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Suzuka	Clough	Amer. sch.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
The Goodwin	Torkelson	Brit. bge.	717	May 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Tokatea	Harrison	Brit. bge.	605	June 2	Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Trio	Bakker	Dutch bge.	263	June 14	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Varuna	Sachau	Ger. bge.	486	May 30	Wiel & Co.	.....	.....
W. E. Gladstone	Gallihoch	Brit. bge.	534	May 30	Captain	.....	.....
Wandering Jew	Talpey	Amer. sch.	1737	May 29	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Wealthy Pendleton	Blanchard	Amer. bge.	809	May 30	Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Wm. H. Dritz	Endicott	Am. Sm. sch.	487	June 4	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Victory	Whiting	Brit. bge.	255	June 28	Edward Schellhass & Co.	.....	.....
Villa de Rivadavia	Canus	Span. bg.	261	June 14	Brandao & Co.	.....	.....
Young Siam	Benedictsen	Siam. sch.	720	May 27	Kin-tye-long	.....	.....
WHEAMPOA							
Cap Horn	Muller	Ger. bge.	385	June 15	Wm. Pustan & Co.	.....	.....
Japan	Ottmann	Ger. Sm. sch.	270	June 23	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Koror	Grave	Dan. bge.	817	June 13	Captain	.....	.....
Perusia	McKirdy	Bel. str.	3900	May 4	Olyphant & Co.	.....	.....
CANTON							
China	Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	June 18	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....